

PEREPELTYIK, R.R., kand.tekhn.nauk; NOVIKOVA, Ye.I., miadshiy nauchnyy
vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta morskogo rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii.

Storage of frozen fish glazed with added antioxidants. Trudy VNIRO
35:152-158 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Laboratoriya novoy tekhnologii Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta morskogo rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii.
(Fish, Frozen) (Antioxidants)

TEPLITSKAYA, A.M.; SHMEL'KOVA, L.P.; PEREPELICHIK, R.R., spetsred.; ITSKOVICH, V.A., red.; FORMALINA, Ye.A., tekhn. red.

[Use of biomycin in the fishing industry] Opyt primeneniia biomitsina v rybnoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Izd-vo zhurnala "Rybnoe khoziaistvo" VNIRO, 1960. 22 p. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Tikhookeanskii nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii (for Teplitskaya, Shmel'kova).
(Aureomycin) (Fishery products--Preservation)

32393-65 EWT(1)/EMG(v)/T-2 Pe-5

S/0286/65/000/003/0098/0098

ACCESSION NR: AP5007210

AUTHOR: Voronin, G. I.; Vzorov, M. I.; Perepletchikov, L. Ya.; Petrov, V. I.

TITLE: A method for pressurizing a hermetically sealed aircraft cockpit! Class 62,
168131

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniij i tovarnykh znakov, no. 3, 1965, 98

TOPIC TAGS: cockpit, pressurized cabin, pressure regulator

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for pressurizing a hermetically sealed aircraft cockpit. The pressurization time is shortened and the process is made more reliable by using a pipeline to connect the "atmosphere" pipe branch of the cabin's safety valve to the "valve" pipe branch of the excess pressure regulator which is adjusted to the desired degree of pressurization.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 02Jun64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: AC

NO REF NOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 1/2

20
B

L 32393-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5007210

ENCLOSURE: 01

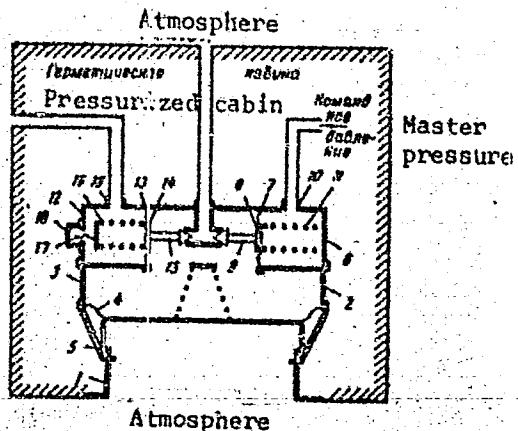


Fig. 1. 1--safety valve; 2--p. e branch; 3--pipeline; 4--pipe branch;
5--pressure regulator; 6--pressurized cabin.

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6032526 (4) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/017/0124/0124

INVENTOR: Vzorov, M. I.; Kritsyn, A. L.; Perepletchikov, L. Ya.

ORG: none

TITLE: Aircraft cabin pressure regulator. Class 47, No. 185649

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 17, 1966, 124

TOPIC TAGS: aircraft cabin environment, aircraft cabin equipment, ~~aeronautic~~
~~pressure regulator~~, pressure regulator

ABSTRACT: The proposed aircraft cabin pressure regulating device contains a sensing element with spring which is adjusted by a regulating screw. In order to increase its reliability, locking element of the regulator is mounted on a flat spring which is fixed on the inner wall of the housing; this prevents the displacement of the locking element in relation to the seat during deformation of the sensing element (see Fig. 1). Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.646
629.13.01/06

ACC NR: AP6032526

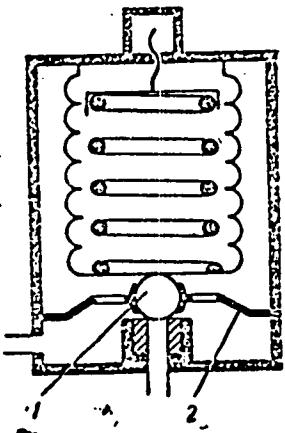


Fig. 1. Pressure regulator

- 1 - Locking element;
2 - flat spring.

SUB CODE: 01, 14) SUBM DATE: 15Jun65/

Card 2/2

PEREPELCHIKOV, M., inzhener

Mechanizers' quality work. Prof.-tekhn. obr. 12 no.4:17-19 Ap '55.
(MLRA 8:?)

1. Uchilishche mekhanizatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva no.34 (g. Gomel')
(Technical education)

PEREPELICHNIKOV, S.

39-8-16/26

AUTHOR:

PEREPELICHNIKOV, S.

TITLE:

The Atomic Pavilion of the Russian Industrial Exhibition. (Department "for the Use of Isotopes in Industry"). (V atomnom pavilone Vsesoyuznoy promyshlennoy vystavki (Otdel "Primeneniye radioaktivnykh izotopov v promyshlennosti", Russian) Atomnaya Energiya, 1957, Vol 3, Nr 8, pp .67-169 (U.S.S.R.)

PERIODICAL:

ABSTRACT:

The following devices were exhibited on the industrial exhibition and their mode of operation and efficiency was photographically or graphically described:

- 1.) An Apparatus for determining the motion of the layers in a blast furnace,
- 2.) Densimeters for liquids (with various preparations),
- 3.) Depth measuring appliance for river dredgers and other earth-working machines,
- 4.) Densimeters for rolled stock and metal coatings,
- 5.) Liquid level indicators,
- 6.) γ -defectoscope (destruction-free investigations of material),
- 7.) Ionization manometer from 1μ to 1000 torr,
- 8.) Charge remover. (With 6 illustrations).

ASSOCIATION:

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

S/089/61/010/004/026/027
B102/B205

AUTHORS: Patskevich, V. M., Perepletchikov, S. A.

TITLE: Thematic Exposition "Use of Radioisotopes for the Control and Automation of Manufacturing Processes"

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 10, no. 4, 1961, 412-415

TEXT: In a special exposition which was held in Moscow from November 1960 to February 1961 within the framework of the Exposition of the Achievements of the USSR Economy, apparatus, equipment, and illustrations of the applications of radioisotopes in the control of manufacturing processes were on show in the pavilion "Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy". A detailed account on the Exposition is presented in this article. The Exposition was divided into several sections. The first section was devoted to non-contact level gauging and surface regulation of several substances. Level meters and gamma relays were on show. They have been developed by NII Teplopribor, the Institut avtomatiki Gosplan'a Ukrainskoy SSR (Institute of Automation of Gosplan Ukrainskaya SSR), TsNIIChermet, and others, and were built by the "Kaluga-pribor" Plant, the Tallinskiy opytnyy zavod KIP

Card 1/5

S/069/61/010/004/026/027
B102/B205

Thematic Exposition...

(Tallin Pilot Plant of KIP), and other manufacturers. Apparatus still being in the test stage were also exhibited, such as a device for continuous level gauging of blast-furnace charges, which has been developed by TsNIIChermet in cooperation with UkrNII chernoy metallurgii (Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy) and Dneprovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod im. F. E. Dzerzhinskogo (Dnepr Metallurgical Plant imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskogo); a level regulator for liquid metal, type YPy-6 (URU-6), developed by TsNIIChermet (accuracy: ± 2 mm); and a plant crusher developed by Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut Armyanskoy SSR (Scientific Research Institute of Mining Metallurgy Armyanskaya SSR). Moskovskiy avtozavod im. I. A. Likhacheva (Moscow Automobile Plant im. I. A. Likhachev) showed devices and circuit diagrams for control and automation of manufacturing processes. The second section of the Exposition was devoted to non-contact control and regulation of density, concentration, pressure, and humidity. The exhibits included a gamma ground-meter which has been used in the construction of the Stalingrad GES (hydroelectric power plant). About 30 gamma ground-meters, type GK-1584 (GK-1584), designed by TsPKB Ministerstva rechnogo flota RSFSR (TsPKB of the Ministry of the River Fleet RSFSR), are now available for

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S/089/61/010/004/026/027
B102/B205

Thematic Exposition...

soil investigations in rivers. The third section was devoted to "non-contact control and regulation of thicknesses and weights". Among other things, thickness gauges of the types ИТы-495 (ITU-495) and ИТШ-496 (ITSh-496) were shown, which are designed for measuring and regulating the thickness of sheet (0.03 - 1 mm) with an accuracy of $\pm 1.5\%$. The device ПОТОН-3 (ROTOP-3), designed by Makeyevskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut (Makeyevka Scientific Research Institute) and built by Khar'kovskiy zavod marksheyderskikh instrumentov (Khar'kov Plant for Mine-surveying Instruments), can be used to measure the thickness of coal seams in the drift. A radioactive pickup, developed by Institut gornogo dela AN SSSR (Mining Institute AS USSR), is intended for preventing averages. Based on this instrument an automatic controller has been built and tested. The fourth section showed radioactive apparatus acting as relays which were composed of standardized units. They were manufactured by the Tallin Pilot Plant of KIP, by SKB Rizhskogo zavoda "Avtoelektropribor" (SKB of the Riga Plant "Avtoelektropribor"), the Institut fiziki AN Latviyskoy SSR (Institute of Physics, AS Latviyskaya SSR), and others. With the help of such a device, the Latvian sovnarkhoz, e.g., was able to save an amount of 1.5 million rubles per year. The fifth section was devoted to "radio-

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S/089/61/010/004/026/027
B102/B205

Thematic Exposition...

isotopes for use in quality control of materials and products, and in the investigation of physico-chemical processes". The section showed various gamma flaw detectors, such as the type РДб-2 (RDB-2) manufactured by Moskovskiy filial instituta Orgenergostroy (Moscow Branch of the Institute Orgenergostroy). This instrument is used as a thickness gauge, and is able to detect flaws and cracks not larger than 1.5 - 2 % of the measured thickness, and that even in 60-cm concrete reinforced up to 100 kg/m³. Zavod transportnogo mashinostroyeniya im. V. A. Malysheva (Transport Machinery Plant im. V. A. Malyshev) uses isotopes for many purposes. A special section demonstrated the applications of radioisotopes in prospecting and exploiting useful minerals. The exhibits included devices used in the petroleum industry, as well as apparatus and methods for rapid determination of the content of Be, B, and Li in ores, such as the device ВИМС-58 (VIMS-58) developed by Vsesoyuznyy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya (All-Union Institute of Mineral Raw Materials) for comprehensive analysis of ores in the open air. The great success achieved by the "Azneftegeocfizika" Trust and Volgo-Ural'skiy filial VNII-Geofiziki (Volga-Ural Branch of VNII Geophysics) in the application of radioactive methods is mentioned. A special exposition illustrated the activities of Vsesoyuznaya kontora

Card 4/5

S/089/61/010/004/026/027
B102/B205

Thematic Exposition...

"Izotop" (All-Union Office "Isotope"), and another show was devoted to radiation protection and safe handling of radioisotopes. The total exposition showed about 150 exhibits from 138 organizations.

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Card 5/5

PEREPLETCHIKOV, S.A.

pavillion "Atomic Power" in 1964. Inform.biul.VDNKH no.3;3 Mr
'64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Glavnnyy metodist pavil'ona "Atomnaya energiya" na Vystavke
dostizheniy narodnogo khozyaystva SSSR.

PEREVETCHIKOV, Ye. G.

"Investigating the Process of Purifying Gases from Active Gypsum Dusts by the Wet Method and in Sleeve Filters." Cand Tech Sci, Belorussian Polytechnic Inst, Minsk, 1954. (RZhKhim, No 2, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (13)
SO: Sum. No. 598, 29 Jul 55

PEREPIBTCHIKOV, Ye.G., dotsent kand.tekhn.nauk; SOLODOVNIKOV, Z. V.;
ZALESSKAYA, N.P.

Results of the experimental investigation of thermal fields on
surfaces of radiators operating at increased parameters of heat
carriers. Sbor. nauch. trud. Bel. politekh. inst. no.74:10-18
'59. (MIRA 13:8)

(Radiators)

L 63571-65 EKG(v)/EWT(k)/EWT(d)/EWT(1)/EWP(k)/T-2/EWA(d)/EWP(1)/EWP(v) Pe-5/

ACCESSION NR: AP501544 Pf-4

UR/0286/65/000/008/0082/0083

621.646

629.13.01/.06

24

33

AUTHOR: Barinov, V. S.; Voronin, G. I.; Vzorov, M. I. Perepletchikov, L. Ya.; Romanov, A. S. B

TITLE: Safety valve for hermetically sealed aircraft cockpits. Class 47,
No. 1702/6 O

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 8, 1965, 82-83

TOPIC TAGS: pressure valve, safety valve¹⁴, cockpit pressurization rate control, pressurized cockpit, aircraft cockpit, pressure rate transducer

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a safety valve for a hermetically sealed aircraft cockpit. The valve consists of a casing, a cover having a spray nozzle, a basic valve mounted on the rigid center of a spring-loaded diaphragm, and an excess-pressure unit. To limit the pressure-increase rate in the cockpit, the safety valve is equipped with a pressure-increase-rate transducer whose interior is divided into two cavities by a spring-loaded diaphragm with a push rod mounted on it. One of the cavities connects to the cockpit through a calibrated hole, while

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L 63571-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5015544

the other cavity, containing a contact pair, connects to the cockpit through a regulated needle valve. Closure of the contact pair is performed by the push rod when pressure on the transducer's spring-loaded diaphragm decreases to a certain point. (See Fig. 1 of Enclosure.) Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [LB]

ASSOCIATION: Organizatsiya gosudarstvennogo komiteta po aviationsionnoy tekhnike SSSR
(Organization of the State Committee on Aviation Technology SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 20Aug64

ENCL: Q1

SUB CODE: AC, IE

NO REF Sov: 000

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 4020

Card 2/3

L 63571-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5015544

ENCLOSURE: 01

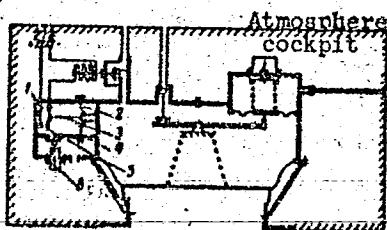


Fig. 1. Safety Valve

- 1 - Pressure-increase-rate transducer;
- 2 - spring-loaded diaphragm;
- 3 - push rod; 4 - calibrated hole;
- 5 - contact pair; 6 - regulated needle valve.

Card

KC
1/3

LEUS, E.Ye.; RAPOPORT, D.I.; PAREPLETCHIKOVA, V.S.

Gamma globulin seroprophylaxis in Botkin's disease. Zdrav.
bel. 9 no.1:37-38 J'63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Iz Gomel'skoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy
stantsii (glavnyy vrach V. Prokhas'ko).
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS) (GAMMA GLOBULIN)

GANINA, V.I.; IVCHEV, T.S.; POMERANTSEVA, E.G.; PEREPLETCHIKOVA, Ye.M.;
ZIL'BERMAN, Ye.N.

Polarographic and spectrophotometric determination of α , β
-unsaturated ketones in cyclohexanone. Zav. lab. 30
no. 5:541-542 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

IVCHER, T.S.; ZIL'FIRMAN, Ye.N.; PERMPELITCHIKOVA, Ye.M.

Kinetic recombination currents in the polarographic reduction of 2-cyclohexen-1-one. Zhur. fiz. khim. 39 no. 3:749-751 Mr '65. (MIRA 18,7)

ZIL'BERMAN, Ye.N.; STRIZHAKOV, O.D.; PEREPLETCHIKOVA, Ye.M.

Studying the thermal decomposition of the ester plasticizers of
polyvinyl chloride. Plast. massy no. 12:29-32 '65 (MIRA 19:1)

IVGHER, T.S.; PEREPLETCHIKOVA, Ye.M.; ZIL'BERMAN, Ye.N.

Polarographic determination of 2-cyclohexen-1-one in cyclohexanone
and cyclohexanol. Zhur.anal.khim. 17 no.8:1005-1008 N '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

(Cyclohexenone)

(Cyclohexanone)

(Cyclohexanol)

IVCHER, T.S.; PEREPLETCHIKOVA, Ye.M.; ZIL'BERMAN, Ye.N.

Polarographic study of some impurities in cyclohexanone. Zbir.-
prikl.khim. 35 no.3:634-637 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Cyclohexanone) (Polarography)

ZIL'BERMAN, Ye.N.; IVCHER, T.S.; PEREPIETCHIKOVA, Ye.M.

Conductometric investigation of the reaction of some nitriles with
hydrogen chloride. Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.6:2037-2039 Je '61.
(MIRA 14:6)
(Nitriles) (Hydrochloric acid) (Conductometric analysis)

PEREPELITSA, A.L.

1313. LOW TEMPERATURE CARBONISATION OF GUSINOE OZERO COALS WITH A SOLID
HEAT CARRIER. Perepelitsa, A.L. and Gusov, N.Z. (Trud. Vost. Sib. Fil. Akad.
Nauk SSSR (Proc. E. Sib. Branch Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R.), 1956, (9), 59-65; abstr.
in Ref. Zh. Khim. (Ref. J. Chem., Moscow), 1957, (8). Experiments were
carried out with a 3-5 mm fraction in a plant in which the coke itself was used
as the heat carrier. The process takes 15 min., and the volatiles are
removed in the first 5-6 min. The gas obtained has a calorific value of
3500-4000 kcal/cu.m. The quantity and quality of the gas were examined at
different process temperatures. The coal did not coke with the heat carrier.
A formula for the consumption of the heat carrier was confirmed experimentally. 2

ACC NR: AP6030856 EWT(m)/EWT(j)/EWP(t)/ETI IJF(c) JD/WW/RM
(A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0191/66/000/009/0054/0055

AUTHOR: Kotol'nikova, T. B.; Lazaris, A. Ya.; Poreplochikova, Ye. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Qualitative analysis of metals in polymer compositions

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 9, 1966, 54-55

TOPIC TAGS: qualitative analysis, metal analysis, polyvinyl chloride

ABSTRACT: Metals may be present in articles made of polymers and in polymer compositions as ingredients of stabilizers,^[6] admixtures, and impurities. A method was developed for a qualitative analysis of metals and silicon in polymers. The separation of the total cations involves the use of hydrogen sulfide and final identification of the cations in groups by paper chromatography. The method does not require any complex apparatus and makes it possible to work with small amounts of material. It was checked by analyzing polyvinyl chloride compositions and finished articles. In the analysis, the polymer is burned up, and the ash is dissolved in HCl either immediately or after fusion with carbonates. If the sample contains silicon, the latter is separated, and the total cations are separated by means of H₂S. As compared to the usual procedure, the following improvements were made in the chromatographic analysis: (1) analysis for titanium is performed; (2) ¹⁰³Cd^{II} and ¹⁰⁵Po^{II} are separated with a new solvent system (boiling with aqua regia, evaporating to dryness, extracting the residue with

Card 1/2

UDC: 678.743.22.01:543.061:546.1

L-08434-67
ACC NR: 6030856

~1

2

HCl, and chromatographing the solution); (3) Ba^{II} is developed with sodium rhodizonate. The data obtained were compared with emission spectroscopy data, and a good agreement was found. Authors thank G. N. Afon'shin for recording the spectra. Orig. art. has 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11,07 / SUBM DATE: none / OTH REF: 003

C... 2/2 1s

PERRPKLITSA, V.K., inzhener; SKLYARENKO, I.P., inzhener.

Instrument used for controlling mine atmosphere composition. Bessep,
truda v prom. 1 no. 2:21-24 p '57. (MIRA 10:4)

1. Makeyevskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po bezopasnosti
rabet v gorney promyshlennosti.
(Mine gases) (Mine dusts)

PEREPEL'IN, S.V., veterinarnyy vrach.

LHAS for treating ringworm. Veterinariia 30 no.11:26 N '53.
(MLRA 6:11)

1. Moldavskiy zoovetsnab.

PEREPLETKIN, S. V.

PEREPLETKIN, S. V. (Veterinarian, Moldavian Zooveterinary Supply Trust.) LNAS
for treatment of ringworm.

So: Veterinariya; 30; 11; November 1953; Uncl.
TABCON

PEREPICHKO, N. P.

PEREPICHKO, N. P. -- "The Agricultural Engineering of Insecticidal Dalmatian and Caucasian Pyrethrum Plants." Min Higher Education USSR.
Voronezh Agricultural Inst. Voronezh, 1956.
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Agricultural Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 9, 1956

SAPEL'NIKOV, Ya.; GOLOVATYY, I.; GLAZUNOVA, V. aspirant, (Moskva); USTINOV, I.; KOLENKO, A.; KONDRATSKIY, A.; YEFREM'DVA, L.; GORBACH, P., konstruktor (Moskva); BERGER, I., kand.ekon.nauk; KLEPIKOV, N.; SINYUTIN, V., kand.ekon.nauk; KORZHENEVSKIY, I., kand.ekon.nauk; PEREPLETCHIK, I.

Fiftieth anniversary of "Pravda." Sov. torg. 35 no.5:38-42
(MIRA 15:5)
My '62.

1. Nachal'nik Planovo-ekonomiceskogo upravleniya Ministerstva torgovli RSFSR (for Sapel'nikov). 2. Nachal'nik planovogo otdela kurorttorga, g. Berdyansk (for Golovaty). 3. Moskovskiy ordena Trudovogo krasnogo znameni institut narodnogo khozyaystva im. G.V. Plekhanova (for Glazunova). 4. Nachal'nik Otdela tovarooborota Gosplanu USSR, g. Kiyev (for Kolenko). 5. Glavnyy bukhgalter Zhitomirskogo gorodskogo torga po torgovle promtovarami (for Kondratskiy). 6. Starshiy khudozhnik Obshchesoyuznogo doma modeley (for Yefrem'va). 7. Zaveduyushchiy sektorom Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta torgovli i obshchestvennogo pitaniya (for Berger). 8. Zaveduyushchiy sektorom Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta torgovli i obshchestvennogo pitaniya, g. Moskva (for Sinyutin). 9. Zaveduyushchiy sektorom Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta torgovli i obshchestvennogo pitaniya, g. Kiyev (for Korzhenevskiy).
(Russian newspapers)

PEREPELITCHIK, I.

Advance orders and home delivery of goods. Sov.torg. 33
no.9:32-38 S '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Nachal'nik otdela organizatsii torgovli torga "Gantronom."
(Retail trade)

L 36203-65 EWT(1)/EWG(v)/EPR/ -2/EPA(bb)-2
ACCESSION NR: AP5010128

Pe-5/Ps-4 WH
UR/0286/64/000/013/0007/0007

27
26
B

AUTHOR: Nikolayev, N. S.; Vzorov, M. I.; Perepletchikov, L. Ya.; Romanov, A. S.

TITLE: Exhaust (relief) valve.² Class 4, No. 163551

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobrateniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 13, 1964, 7

TOPIC TAGS: aircraft cabin equipment, valve 10

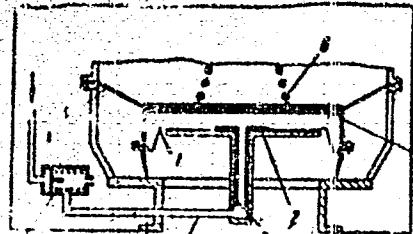
Translation: An exhaust (relief) valve for the pressurized cabin of an aircraft. The distinguishing feature is more dependable depressurization of a cabin. It has a force-open device in the form of a "limp" membrane which is fastened to a joint of the valve, to the rigid center of which a tube is attached. The tube enters into the hollow of the valve body. Compressed air is supplied to the tube through a pipe which contains a shuttle valve.

Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

Card 1/2

L 36203-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010128



Keys: 1 - "limp" membrane; 2 - rigid center of the "limp" membrane;
3 - tube; 4 - valve joint; 5 - valve membrane; 6 - conical spring;
7 - shuttle valve; 8 - pipe

ASSOCIATION: Organizatsiya goskomiteta po aviationsionnoy tekhnike SSSR (Organization of the State Committee for Aviation Technology, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 10Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AG, IE

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

JPRS

Card 2/2

j0

1 34862-55 EHT(1)/EWT(1)/EWT(n)/EXP(f)/EWG(v)/EPR/T-2/EPA(bb)-2/EWA(c) Pg-5/Ps-4
ACCESSION NR: AP5007486 JD/MM S/0286/65/004/004/0096/0096

AUTHORS: Nikolayev, N. S.; Vorov, M. I.; Romanov, A. S.; Perepletchikov, L. Ya.

TITLE: A slave valve with positive pneumatic closing. Class 47, No. 168565

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 4, 1965, 96

TOPIC TAGS: pneumatic device, valve

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a slave valve assembly with positive pneumatic closing. The assembly includes a casing with a cover and a nozzle, the basic valve fastened to a spring-loaded membrane, and a "repeater" (see Fig. 1 on one enclosure). The device is provided with a pneumatic unit which contains a shuttle valve with a spring, two check valves, a spring-loaded membrane with a rigid center to which a needle valve is attached, and a two-way stopcock. The nozzle of the casing is provided with a check valve mounted on the side of the housing of the basic valve. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Organizatsiya gosudarstvennogo komiteta po aviationskoy tekhnike SSSR (Organization of the State Committee for Aviation Technology, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 10Jan64 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: IE
NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 1/2

27

CA

The modification of [fish] fat during the process of its extraction. R. N. Pyryevichuk. *Nybne Kharakteristiki 26*. No. 5, 38-41 (1948); *Chem. Zentral.* (Russian Zone Ed.), 1949, I, 748.—A study was made of the changes in fish fat during boiling, pressing, drying, extn., and distn. During drying the acid no. increased from the original of 1.58 to 25.4, and further on slight increases occurred; after distn. it was 36.9. The l no. dropped from 119.5 to 102.4 and the n_D^{20} increased from 1.4775 to 1.4800 during drying, owing to hydrolysis and oxidation and polymerization processes. After distn. the l no. was 101.7; n_D^{20} was 1.4800. The sapon. no. of fat in the raw material was 188.9; after distn. it was 180.9. During the processing the color changed from light yellow to dark brown and it acquired a characteristic sharp odor and taste. The fat was scarcely changed by extn. with naphtha. It is recommended that drying of the expressed intermediate product be eliminated by using higher pressure when expressing the oil. M. G. Moore

ZAYTSEV, I.; BUSLOV, I.; PEREPIETCHIKOV, M., prepodavatel'

Our practices in training machine operators. Prof.-tekh.
obr. 19 no.6:10-11 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Direktor Gomel'skogo sel'skogo professional'no-tehnicheskogo
uchilishcha №.34 (for Zaytsev). 2. Zamestitel' direktora po
uchebno-proizvodstvennoy chasti Gomel'skogo sel'skogo professional'no-
tehnicheskogo uchilishcha №.34 (for Buslov).
(Farm mechanization—Study and teaching)

AL'TOVA, O.; MAYOROVA, V., tkachikha; PUTINTSEVA, Ye., uchetchitsa;
VORONINA, A., tkachikha; BOROVKOVA, A., tkachikha; VOROB'YEVA, A.;
KASPERSKAYA, N.; PEREPLETCHIKOVA, V.; CHUZHAKHINA, L., tkachikha;
KULIKOVA, M., tkachikha

That's better. Rabotnitsa. 40 no.6:21 Je '62. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Predsedatel' fabrichnogo komiteta Gorsko-Pavlovskoy fabriki imeni Kaminskogo, Ivanovskaya oblast' (for Al'tova).
 2. Gorbunovskaya tkatskaya fabrika Moskovskogo oblastnogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva (for Mayorova, Putintseva, Voronina, Borovkova).
 3. Direktor Noginskoy lentotkatskoy fabriki "Krasnaya lenta" (for Vorob'yeva).
 4. Predsedatel' fabrichnogo komiteta Noginskoy lentotkatskoy fabriki "Krasnaya lenta" (for Kasperskaya).
 5. Nachal'nik otdela truda Noginskoy lentotkatskoy fabriki "Krasnaya lenta" (for Perepletchikov).
 6. Noginskaya lentotkatskaya fabrika "Krasnaya lenta" (for Chuzhakhina, Kulikova).
- (Textile industry)

ZIL'BERMAN, Ye.N.; KALUGIN, A.A.; PEREPLETCHIKOVA, Ye.M.

Formation of secondary amines in the catalytic hydrogenation
of adiponitrile. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.3:905-909 Mr '62.
(MIRA 15:3)

(Adiponitrile) (Hydrogenation)

ZIL'BERMAN, Ye.N.; IVCHER, T.S.; MEYMAN, S.B.; KULIKOVA, A.Ye.;
PEREPELICHKOVA, Ye.M.; TEPLYAKOV, N.M.

Formation of 2-cyclohexen-1-one in the dehydrogenation of
cyclohexanol. Neftekhimia 2 no.1:110-114 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Cyclohexenone) (Cyclohexanol)

S/075/60/015/006/015/018
B020/B066

AUTHORS:

Kalugin, A. A., Perepletchikova, Ye. M., Zil'berman, Ye. N.,
Vodzinskiy, Yu. V., and Kulikova, A. Ye.

TITLE:

Quantitative Determination of Impurities in Adiponitrile

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 15, No. 6,
pp. 739-741

TEXT: In the preceding publication of this series (Ref. 1) it was shown that the main impurities in adiponitrile are 1-imino-2-cyano-cyclopentane or 1-amino-2-cyano-cyclopentene-1,2 (I), 2-cyano-cyclopentanone-1 (II), and cyclopentanone (III). The authors devised a method for the quantitative determination of impurities in adiponitrile, and determined (I) by the acidimetric method, and (II) and (III) polarographically. The cyanimine (I) is not reduced on the dropping mercury electrode. Its easily hydrolyzable imino group is hydrolyzed with weak hydrochloric acid, and the cyanimine (I) content in adiponitrile is determined by titration of the excess hydrochloric acid. The active hydrogen in the cyano ketone (II), which is readily enolized, was determined by the Chugayev-Tserevitinov

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Quantitative Determination of Impurities
in AdiponitrileS/075/60/015/006/015/018
B020/B066

method. The nitrile group in (II) is conjugated by a double bond. It is known that such compounds are easily reduced on the dropping mercury electrode. 2-cyano-cyclopentanone (II) is reduced at $E_{1/2} = -2.0$ v relative to a saturated calomel electrode. Cyclopentanone (III) is reduced like other ketones at a highly negative potential $E_{1/2} = -2.6$ v, which renders its determination very difficult. At high cyclopentanone concentrations, a maximum appears in the polarographed (about 0.06%) solution, which could not be eliminated. The half-wave potentials of (II) and (III) considerably differ from each other (Fig. 1). This permits a simultaneous quantitative determination of the cyano ketone (II) and the cyclopentanone (III). The electroreduction of 2-cyano-cyclopentanone-1 (II) and of cyclopentanone was studied on an M-8 (M-8) polarograph of the Gor'kovskiy universitet (Gor'kiy University). It may be seen from the constant ratio I_d/C (Table 1) that the height of waves for II and III is proportional to the concentration. Determination takes only 40 minutes. The content of II and III is determined by means of calibration curves which had been previously plotted (Fig. 2). To check the method, a number of artificial mixtures were analyzed (Table 2). The method devised was used in the

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PEREPELITSYN, A.N.

Discussion. Trudy VNII no.25:195-197 '59. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Saratovneft'.
(Peschanyy umet region--Oil reservoir engineering)

PEREPELITSYN A

LETICHEVSKIY, I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; PEREPELITSYN, B., inzhener.

Laundering techniques in French laundries. Zhil.-kom. khoz.
7 no.6:27 '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(France--Laundries)

ACC NR: AP6035699

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/019/0046/0046

INVENTOR: Gaitman, S. A.; Perepelov, B. M.; Ruvinskiy, L. G.; Pivnik, Ye. D.;
Petrova, G. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method of producing electrodes for chemical current sources. Class 21,
No. 186535

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 19, 1966, 46
^{design}

TOPIC TAGS: electrode, storage battery

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a method of producing positive electrodes of the fluosilicic system by galvanically depositing protective and active coatings on iron tape. The electrodes are then stamped and the coatings removed from the current-conducting part of the base by plunging them into an aqueous solution of acetic or nitric acid and hydrogen peroxide, then rinsing them in water before and after depositing the solder. To reduce spashing of electrolyte and to improve operating conditions, an admixture of isoamyl alcohol in a quantity of 10 cm³ per liter of solution is introduced into this water solution.

SUB CODE: 09, 10/ SUBM DATE: 17May64/

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.3.035.2.002.2

9.2580 (1040)

29305
S/109/61/006/010/002/027
D246/D302AUTHOR: Perepelyatnik, P.

TITLE: Auto-oscillations in a generator with delay

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 6, no. 10, 1961,
1601 - 1608

TEXT: A simplified model, applicable to all generators using the delayed feedback principle, is shown on Fig. 1. This system is re-

$$\frac{d^2 U_a}{dt^2} + 2\delta \frac{dU_a}{dt} + \omega_0^2 U_a = - 2\delta R \frac{di_a}{dt} \quad (1)$$

where $2\delta = 1/RC$; $\omega_0 = 1/LC$. Assuming $i_a = S_1 U_{at} - S_3 U_{ta}^3$, $U_a = Y \cos \Psi$, $U_{at} = Y_t \cos \Psi_t$ one obtains a second-order, non-linear equation. For the case of a stationary system one has a simpler solu-

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Auto-oscillations in a ...

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tion, expressed in different forms

$$\frac{\omega_0}{\omega} - \frac{\omega}{\omega_0} = \frac{1}{Q} \sqrt{K_Y^2 - 1}, \quad (6a)$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \omega\tau = Q \left(\frac{\omega_0}{\omega} - \frac{\omega}{\omega_0} \right) \quad (\text{top})$$

and $W(Y_0, \omega) = \frac{K_Y}{\sqrt{1 + Q^2 \left(\frac{\omega_0}{\omega} - \frac{\omega}{\omega_0} \right)^2}} = 1 \quad (6c)$

where $Q = R\omega_0 C$ - quality of contour; $K_{Y\tau} = R(S_1 \frac{3}{4} S_3 Y_\tau^2)$ - Non-linear transmission coefficient of the amplitude of the first harmonics of the high frequency oscillation; $W(Y_0, \omega)$ - transmission coefficient of first harmonics of the feedback loop. From (6a) one

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can obtain the frequency band $\Delta\omega_{\max} = \omega_{\max} - \omega_{\min}$ which is called the "transparent band". From (6c) one may find the amplitude of oscillations as a function of frequency. From (6b) it is possible to derive the expression

$$\tau = \frac{1}{\omega} [\arctg Q(\frac{\omega_0}{\omega} - \frac{\omega}{\omega_0}) + (2n + 1)\pi], \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \quad (9)$$

from which by putting $\omega = \omega_{\max}$ one can find τ_{crl} - time of delay, at which oscillations of the system start and τ_{cr2} - time of delay, such that for $\tau > \tau_{\text{cr2}}$ oscillations will always exist; (between τ_{crl} and τ_{cr2} oscillations are intermittent). It is easy to see, that by increasing the delay time, the number of possible oscillations increases rapidly, filling the whole "transparent band". In several papers, the problem of stability of oscillations was treated, but none of them went into the general question of self-oscillating systems with delay. Their methods are not applicable, be

llating systems with delay. Their methods are not applicable, be

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cause they did not tackle the problem near to resonant frequency. If one assumes $Y = Y_0 + \xi$, $\psi = \psi_0 + \varphi = \omega t + q(t)$, where ξ , φ - small deviations from stationary values, which change slowly in time; then substituting into the general non-linear differential equation, one obtains

$$-\dot{\xi}T_k = \xi + K_\xi \cos \omega t \xi - K_Y Y_0 \sin \omega t (\varphi - \varphi_0). \quad (14)$$

$$\dot{\varphi}T_k = \frac{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2}{2\delta\omega Y_0} \xi + \frac{1}{Y_0} K_\xi \sin \omega t \xi + K_Y \cos \omega t (\varphi - \varphi_0).$$

where $T_k = 1/6$. Using operator methods, one arrives at a determinant, the sign of the real part of it testing the stability of the amplitude

$$D(\lambda) = \lambda^2 + 2\lambda + K_Y^2 - (1 + \gamma)(\lambda + K_Y^2)e^{-\lambda\tau/T_k} + \gamma K_Y^2 e^{-2\lambda\tau/T_k} = 0. \quad (17)$$

Stability depends on parameters K_Y , T_k , γ , τ . It can be shown that

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at $\tau = 0$ oscillations will be stable. Increasing τ , the appearance of two imaginary roots shows that the system is on the boundary of stability and, further, there will be no stability. The appearance of imaginary roots can be investigated from the following equation

$$\frac{\sqrt{\alpha^2 + 3\alpha + 1}}{1 - \frac{2 + (1+\gamma)^2}{2(1+\gamma)}\alpha + 1} \cos \left[\sqrt{\alpha} \frac{\tau}{T_k} + \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{\alpha} \right] = 1. \quad (19)$$

where $\alpha = \beta^2/K_y^2$. It is possible to define a third critical time of delay, τ_{cr3} , such that when $\tau > \tau_{cr3}$, stable amplitude stationary oscillations for any frequency become impossible. Putting the first part (before the cos.) of Eq. (19), $W(\alpha) = \pm 1$, then one can find τ_{cr3} from the argument of cos. When $\omega = \omega_0$

$$D(\lambda) = \lambda + 1 - K_5 e^{-\lambda \tau / T_k} = 0 \quad (23)$$

which can have roots with positive real part only if $|K_5| < 1$. In the case

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$$\tau = \frac{T_n}{\beta} [2\pi n - \arctg \beta] \text{ для } K_t > 1, n = 1, 2, \dots, \quad (25b)$$

$$\text{for } \tau = \frac{T_n}{\beta} [(2n-1)\pi - \arctg \beta] \text{ для } K_t < -1, n = 1, 2, \dots \quad (25c) \quad 4$$

When τ is slightly greater than τ_{cr3} a sinusoidal self-modulation is created. Increasing further τ , depth of modulation is increased, the form of decay is distorted. For even greater delay times at certain moments, the amplitude of high frequency oscillations falls to zero. Individual high frequency impulses may occur. All periodicity disappears. Oscillations with interval τ become uncorrelated not only by their high-frequency components, but also by their decaying parts. Hence a generator with long time delay becomes a noise generator. There are 5 figures and 4 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: V. Met, On multimode oscillators with constant time delay, Proc. I.R.E., 1957, 45, 8, 1119; W.A. Edson, Frequency memory in multimode oscillators, IRE Trans. Circuit Theo-

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9,3260 (1139,1159)

30290

S/109/61/006/v11/u05/021
D264/D304

AUTHOR: Perepelyatnik, P.A.

TITLE: Biharmonic oscillations with an asynchronous frequency relation of an oscillator with time delay

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 6, no. 11, 1961,
1832 - 1838

TEXT: This paper is a theoretical treatment of the generation and stability of two simultaneous oscillations of an oscillatory circuit incorporating a time delay. It is a continuation of previous work by the same author. The author now considers solutions of the form

$$U = x_1 + x_2 = x_1 \cos \psi_1 + x_2 \cos \psi_2, \quad (3)$$

thus admitting oscillation at two frequencies. When $x_2 \ll x_1$ a second oscillation can be generated for certain values of τ provided that $|K_2| > 1$, where $K_2(x_1, 0) = \mu_1 - 3/2 \mu_3 x_1^2$. The genera-

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tion of the second oscillation x_2 which is not synchronized with the fundamental x_1 , follows from behavior analogous to feeding an under-excited oscillator with an external alternating voltage. This will produce excitation of the oscillator at its natural frequency. In the case considered, x_1 plays the role of the external source in exciting the same oscillator into generating the second oscillation x_2 . On removing the restriction $x_2 \ll x_1$ the author finds by substituting (3) in

$$\ddot{U} + 2\delta\dot{U} + \omega_0^2 U + 2\delta(\mu_1 - 3\mu_3 U_\tau^2) U_\tau = 0, \quad (1)$$

linearizing and using Laplace transformation, that in the general case:

$$W_1 = \frac{K_1}{\sqrt{1 + Q^2 \left(\frac{\omega_3}{\omega_1} - \frac{\omega_1}{\omega_0} \right)^2}} = 1, \quad (1a)$$

$$\tau = \frac{1}{\omega_1} \left[\arctg Q \left(\frac{\omega_0}{\omega_1} - \frac{\omega_1}{\omega_0} \right) + (2n + 1)\pi \right]; \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \quad (1b)$$

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$$W_2 = \frac{|K_2|}{\sqrt{1 + Q^2 \left(\frac{\omega_0}{\omega_1} - \frac{\omega_1}{\omega_0} \right)^2}} = 1. \quad (12a)$$

$$\tau = \frac{1}{\omega_2} \left[\arctg Q \left(\frac{\omega_0}{\omega_2} - \frac{\omega_2}{\omega_0} \right) + (2m+1)\pi \right]; \quad m = 0, 1, 2, \dots \text{ and } K_2 \geq 1. \quad (12b)$$

$$\tau = \frac{1}{\omega_2} \left[\arctg Q \left(\frac{\omega_0}{\omega_2} - \frac{\omega_2}{\omega_0} \right) + 2m\pi \right]; \quad m = 0, 1, 2, \dots \text{ and } K_2 \geq 1. \quad (12c)$$

where

$$K_1 = \mu_1 - \frac{3}{4}\mu_3(X_{1r}^2 + 2X_{2r}^2); \quad +$$

$$K_2 = \mu_1 - \frac{3}{4}\mu_3(2X_{1r}^2 - X_{2r}^2);$$

$Q = R\omega_0 C$; ω_1 and ω_2 - angular frequencies of fundamental and second oscillation respectively; K_1 is assumed always positive; in (12c) with $m = 0$ only those values of the frequency for which τ turns out to be positive are taken. [Abstractor's note: W_1 , W_2 , C and the τ 's are not defined; it is inferred from later statements that W_1 is

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the loop gain for x_1 ; \tilde{w}_2 is the loop gain for x_2 in the presence of x_1 ; Eq. (11b) is the delay time for x_1 ; Eqs. (12b) and (12c) are the delay times for x_2 in the given conditions]. The condition $|K_2| > 1$ for the generation of x_2 is confirmed in the general case.

If a certain value of τ fulfills Eqs. (11) and (12) at the same time then asynchronous oscillations are possible. The minimum value of τ fulfilling these conditions is designated the fourth critical time delay τ_{cr4} . For $K_2 < -1$, then

$$\tau_{cr4} = \frac{\pi - (\gamma_1/ + \gamma_2/)}{|w_2 - w_1|}, \quad (13)$$

where $\gamma_i = \text{arc tg } Q(\omega_0/\omega_i - \omega_i/\omega_0)$, $i = 1, 2$. For $K_2 > 1$, $\tau_{cr4} = \tau_{cr2}$. [Abstractor's note: τ_{cr2} not defined]. In the second half of the paper the stability of the simultaneous asynchronous oscillations is investigated. The condition for their stability is th

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simultaneous fulfillment of the inequalities:

$$a_{11}b_{22} - a_{12}b_{21} > 0 \quad (20)$$

and

$$a_{11} + b_{22} > 0,$$

where $a_{11} = 1 - \frac{K_1}{K_2} e^{-p\tau}$; $a_{12} = \frac{K_{21}}{K_1} e^{-p\tau}$; $b_{21} = \frac{K_{21}}{K_2} e^{-p\tau}$; $b_{22} = 1 - \frac{K_2}{K_1} e^{-p\tau}$

$$K_{11} = \mu_1 - \frac{9}{4} \mu_3 (X_{10}^2 + \frac{2}{3} X_{20}^2);$$

$$K_{12} = \mu_1 - \frac{9}{4} \mu_3 (X_{20}^2 + \frac{2}{3} X_{10}^2);$$

$$K_{21} = 3\mu_3 X_{10} X_{20}.$$

p - Laplace variable. Condition (21) may also be expressed as

$$\frac{X_{10}^2}{K_1} - \frac{X_{20}^2}{K_2} < 0. \quad (22)$$

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If $K_1 > 1$ and $K_2 > 1$ condition (20) is not fulfilled. This means that x_1 , whilst bringing about x_2 , will be suppressed by it in the long run, resulting in the final generation of x_2 only. If $K_1 < 1$ but $K_2 \leq -1$ then (20) is fulfilled and the biharmonic regime may be stable. A full investigation of its stability requires determination of the conditions for the generation of a third oscillation x_3 . The solution of (1) in the form $U = x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = X_1 \cos \psi_1 + X_2 \cos \psi_2 + X_3 \cos \psi_3$ is postulated with $X_3 = X_1$ and X_2 and it is shown that for $|K_3| > 1$, where $K_3 = \mu_1 - 3/2 \mu_3 (X_1^2 + X_2^2)$, the generation of a third oscillation is possible. If eqs. (27) and (28)

$$\tau = \frac{1}{\omega_3} \left[\arctg Q \left(\frac{\omega_0}{\omega_3} - \frac{\omega_2}{\omega_0} \right) + 2mn \right], \quad m = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \quad K_3 < -1, \quad (27)$$

$$W_3(X_1, X_2, 0) = \frac{|K_3(X_1, X_2, 0)|}{\sqrt{1 + Q^2 \left(\frac{\omega_0}{\omega_3} - \frac{\omega_2}{\omega_0} \right)^2}} > 1, \quad (28)$$

are fulfilled by a value of ω_3 lying between ω_1 and ω_2 , then the

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amplitude of x_3 begins to increase and the biharmonic regime comprising x_1 and x_2 will be unstable. W_3 is the transmission coefficient for oscillations of frequency ω_3 around a closed loop, in the presence of x_1 and x_2 . [Abstractor's note: i.e. the loop gain]. If however one of the conditions (27) and (28) is not fulfilled but (22) is fulfilled, then only in this case is the biharmonic regime being investigated and comprising $x_1 + x_2$ stable. If (22) is not fulfilled there will be no stable regime. In this case which corresponds to $\tau \geq \tau_{cr4}$, x_2 first suppresses x_1 and then continues to increase indefinitely in amplitude. This result of the mathematical idealized adopted would be restricted in a physical system by the occurrence of saturation. A numerical example is given, for which $S = 10^{-3} - 10^{-5} X^2$, $Q = 50$, $R = 40 \text{ k}\Omega$, $\omega_0 = 2\pi \cdot 10^6 \text{ sec}^{-1}$. The figure shows the dependence of time delay upon frequency when Eqs. (11b) and (12c) are satisfied; ω_{lmin} and ω_{lmax} denote the limits

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of the band for which a single frequency is generated; $\omega_{2\min}$ and $\omega_{2\max}$ denote the limits for the generation of asynchronous oscillations provided that the frequency of the fundamental coincides with the resonance frequency of the oscillator coil. In other cases the interval $\omega_{2\max} - \omega_{2\min}$ will be smaller. The intervals, in which K_2 takes different values, also define the regions in which W_2 has corresponding values given by (12a). For $\tau = 0.6 \mu\text{sec}$ two stable asynchronous oscillations are possible with frequencies $\omega_1 = 0.99$ ω_0 and $\omega_2 = 1.3 \omega_0$ and amplitudes $X_1 = 10.3 \text{ V}$ and $X_2 = 3.5 \text{ V}$. There are 1 figure and 3 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: V. Met, On multimode oscillators with constant time delay. Proc. I.R.E., 1957, 45, 8, 1119.

SUBMITTED: November 19, 1960

Card 8/98

ACC NR: AP6030628

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/016/0125/0125

INVENTOR: Vzorov, M. I.; Perepletchikov, L. Ya.; Rozhin, D. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: A device for covering control valve ports. Class 47, No. 185162

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 16, 1966, 125

TOPIC TAGS: pressure regulator, valve, cabin environment, *spacecraft environment equipment*

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a device for covering control valve ports in the pressure control system of sealed aerospace-vehicle cabins during their landing on water. It consists of a gas tank, a line with a cock, and a check valve. For more dependable seal it includes an elastic float filled with compressed gas. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 22, 12/ SUBM DATE: 09Jun65/

Card: 1/1

UDC: 621.646.629.13.01/06

ACC NR: AP6035922

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/020/0174/0174

INVENTOR: Barinov, V. S.; Vzorov, M. I.; Perepletchikov, L. Ya.; Terenin, A. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Regulator for build-up of pressure in an aircraft's pressurized cabin.
Class 47, No. 187466

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 20, 1966, 174

TOPIC TAGS: pressure, gas pressure, pressure compensator, pressure regulator

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a device for limiting pressure build-up in a pressurized aircraft cabin, which contains a throttle and a spring-supported piston with a primary valve attached to it. To avoid a pressure surge in the pressurized cabin and eliminate autovibration of the primary valve, it is equipped with a unidirectional-motion damper, the spring-loaded rod of which is pressed to the primary valve. The inner space of the piston is connected through the throttle with the pressurization circuit, on which the regulator is mounted before the pressurized cabin. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [WA-98]

SUB CODE: 01, 14/ SUBM DATE: 01Feb65/

Cord 1/1

UDC: 621.646;629.13.01/06

PEREPLETCHIKOVA, Ye.M.; ZIL'BERMAN, Ye.N.

Analytical chemistry of Ecaprolactam (survey). Zav.lab. 28 no.10:
1172-1177 '62 (MIRA 15:10)
(Azepinone)

S/080/62/035/003/016/024
D202/D302

AUTHORS: Ivcher, T. S., Perepletchikova, Ye. M. and Zil'berman,
Ye. N.

TITLE: A polarographic investigation of some admixtures in
cyclohexanone

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 35, no. 3, 1962, 634-637

TEXT: The aim of this investigation has been to determine what compounds are formed in pure cyclohexanone during storage. Using polarographic analysis the authors have found that in the absence of oxygen cyclohexanone undergoes an auto-condensation to 2-cyclohexylidene-cyclohexanone, its amount reaching 0.1% after 5 - 7 days storage in an atmosphere of nitrogen; the linear dependence of its concentration on the value of the diffusion current may be used for its quantitative determinations. When stored in air, cyclohexanone at first condenses to 2-cyclohexylidene-cyclohexane, but after a few days some peroxide is formed, which gives definite polarographic curves and can be detected by iodometric titration

Card 1/2

PEREPOLOH, G.A., kand. biolog. nauk; NECHAYEV, P.A., mladshiy nauchnyy
sotrudnik

Treating cattle with theileriasis. Veterinariia 41 no.6:
56-58 Je '64. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut eksperimental'noy veterinarii.

PEREPON, V.P., inzh., prepodavatel', (g.Ukhta), TIKHONCHUK, Yu.N., kand.
ekon.nauk

Merits and shortcomings of a textbook on the organization of freight operations ("Organization of freight transportation and commercial operations on railroads" by E.P.Vyletnikova, N.I.Pykhov. Reviewed by V.P.Perepon, IU.N.Tikhonchuk). Zhel.dor.transp. 42 no.12:89-91 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Pechorskiy tekhnikum zheleznodorozhnogo transporta (for Perepon).
(Railroads--Freight) (Vyletnikova, E.P.)
(Pykhov, N.I.)

PEREPOV, V.P., inzh. (g. Ukhta).

Let's have a completely useful textbook on the organization of freight and commercial operations ("Organization of freight and commercial operations in railroad transportation" by N.V. Kanshin. Reviewed by V.P. Perepon). Zhel. dor. transp. 40 no.5:96 My '58. (MIRA 11:6)

(Railroads--Freight)
(Smirnov, N.V.) (Kanshin, M.D.)

RELEASER, etc.

ANTIPOV, K.P., inzhener; BAIAKHIN, A.M., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; BARYIOV, G.I., inzhener; BMYZSL'MAN, R.D., inzhener; BERDICHESKII, Ya.O., inzhener; BOBKOV, A.B., inzhener, ZA.S. M.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KOVAN, V.M., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; KOKILADZE, V.S., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; KOSILOVA, A.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KUJRYAVTSEV, I.T., doktor khimicheskikh nauk, professor; KURYSHEVA, Ye.S., inzhener; LAKHTIN, Yu.M., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; NAYERMAN, M.S., inzhener; NOVIKOV, M.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; PANY-SKIY, M.S., inzhener; PSHENICOV, M.H., inzhener; POPILOV, ...Ye., inzhener; POPOV, V.L., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SAVCHIK, M. . doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; SASUV, V.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SATAL, B.R., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; SOFOLOVSKIY, A.P., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor (series 1d); STANKOVICH, V.G., inzhener; SHUKIN, Yu.L., inzhener; SHUMHOV, Yu.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SASHIK, S.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; VOLKOV, S.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; GORODETSKIY, I.Ye., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; GOPOSHEV, A.F., inzhener; DOCHATOV, V.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KATKIN, V.V., inzhener; ISAYEV, A.I., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; KUDR, V.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MILOV, A.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MARDANYAN, M.Ye., inzhener; PANCHINAKO, K.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SEMERTEV, L.N., inzhener; STAYEV, K.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SYROVATCHEVA, P.V., inzhener; TAUHIT, S. . inzhener; SL'YANIEVA, M.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk;

(Continued on next card)

ANTIPOV, K.F. ---(continued) Card 2.

GRANOVSKIY, G.I., redaktor; BUD'YAGIN, V.V., redaktor; TIKHONOV, V.P.,
redaktor; CHARNOV, D.V., redaktor; SOKOLOV, S.Y., [deceased];
[deceased]; SOKOLOVA, T.F., tsekhovskaya.

[Machine builder's manual] Sbornik sistem i priborostroyeniya
v dvukh tomakh, red.sovet V.M. v. . Odintsovo, Sverdlovskaya oblast,
i dr. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tehnicheskoye izdatelstvo prirod.-tekhnicheskoy
Vol. 1. (Pod red. A.G.Kosilina) (Otdelenie po tekhnicheskym priborostroyeniyam)
Mashinostroeniye (1959). 584 p.
(Machinery industry)

BONDAROVICH, B.A., inzh.; PEREPONOV, V.I., inzh.

Method of calculating the metal elements of earthmoving machinery
taking reliability into account. Transp. stroi. 15 no.5:43-45 My
'65. (MIRA 18:7)

BRAYT, P.I.; PEREPONOVA, Ye.M.

Measuring the displacements of buildings with precast deep footings.
Osn., fund.i mech. grun. 3 no.2:5-8 '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Foundations) .(Reinforced concrete construction)

PEREPONOVA, Ye.M.

Mesuring horizontal displacements of the concrete structures of
the Kaunas Hydroelectric Power Station. [Trudy] NII osn. no.49;
68-81 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Kaunas Hydroelectric Power Station)

BRAYT, P.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; PEREKPONOVA, Ye.M., nauchnyy sotrudnik; PETROVA, V.V., red. izd-va; BOROVNEV, N.K., tekhn. red.

[Manual on geodetic methods of measuring horizontal displacements in foundations of structures] Rukovodstvo po geodezicheskim metodam izmerenija horizontal'nykh smeshchenii v osnovaniakh sooruzhenii. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i stroit. materialam, 1960. 79 p. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Akademija stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut osnovanii i podzemnykh sooruzhenii.
(Foundations) (Surveying) (Earth movements)

Z 24116-65 EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EWG(v)/FCS(k)/EWA(l) Pd-1/Pe-5/P1-4 WW

ACCESSION NR: AP5002877

8/0207/64/000/005/0142/0144

AUTHOR: Perepukhov, V. A. (Moscow)

TITLE: Flow around a circular plate under conditions of a molecular boundary layer

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy mehaniki i tekhnicheskoy fiziki, no. 5, 1964, 142-144

TOPIC TAGS: aerodynamic coefficient, boundary layer structure, supersonic flow around plate, Knudsen number, rarefied gas flow, rarefied gas boundary layer, rarefied supersonic flow

ABSTRACT: The problem is considered of the flow of a very tenuous gas around a circular plate at a zero angle of attack. The gas molecules are considered as solid spheres of diameter σ . They are assumed to be reflected from the plate by diffusion with a Maxwellian distribution of velocities. The mean free paths for the collisions of various types are as follows. For incident molecules colliding with each other,

$$\lambda_{ii} \sim M_\infty \lambda_0$$

for reflected molecules colliding with incident molecules, $\lambda_{ir} \sim \lambda_i / M_\infty$ for incident

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ACCESSION NR: AP5002877

molecules colliding with reflected molecules, $\lambda_i \sim \lambda_r$, for reflected molecules colliding with each other, $\lambda_{ir} \sim \lambda_r$. Here

$$\lambda_{ir} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} n_\infty^2 n_\infty}, M_{ir} = \frac{U}{\sqrt{2 k T_\infty}},$$

where n_∞ and T_∞ are the density and temperature of the undisturbed gas and the macroscopic flow velocity U is much greater than the thermal velocity of the incident molecules and the velocity of the reflected molecules. Under these conditions, the number of molecules incident on the plate and reflected from it increases until the influx of molecules from infinity not suffering collisions equals the flow of reflected molecules escaping around the edges of the plate. This process is valid for the following relation between the Knudsen and Mach numbers

$$K_\infty > M_\infty > K_r > 1,$$

and the problem can be solved with the theory of first collisions. An involved integral expression is found for the density of molecules at the surface of the plate. Expressions are also given for the momentum, energy, and aerodynamic coefficients. Numerical and graphical results are presented as an example for the

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ACCESSION NR: AP5002877

particular case $M_0 = 30$, $K_0 = 12$. The author thanks N. N. Kogan for discussion of the results and interest in the work. Orig. art. has 49 equations and 3 diagrams.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 29Ju163

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MS,45

NO REF Sov: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001240020004-8

PEREPUKHOV, V.A. (Moskva)

Flow past a circular plate under the conditions of a laminar boundary layer. FMTF no. 56-42-14. 3-0 '64. (MIR 1884)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001240020004-8"

L 11101-63

EPA(b)/ENT(1)/BDS AEDC/AFFTC/ASD/AFMDC Pd-4

S/0208/63/003/003/0581/0583

ACCESSION NR: AP3001111

AUTHOR: Perepukhov, V. A. (Moscow)TITLE: Flow of highly rarefied gas about a flat plate at zero angle of attackSOURCE: Zhurnal vychislitel'noy matematiki i matematicheskoy fiziki, v. 3,
no. 3, 1963, 581-583TOPIC TERMS: rarefied gas flow, molecular collision, flow about plate,
gas flow, rarefied gas

ABSTRACT: A flow of highly rarefied gas about a flat circular plate at a zero angle of attack has been analyzed with allowance for the effect on the aerodynamic characteristics of first molecular collisions. It was assumed 1) that the macroscopic velocity of the flow is higher than the thermal velocity of the free-stream molecules and greatly exceeds the velocity of the reflected molecules, 2) that the reflection of molecules from the surface takes place by diffusion according to the Maxwellian distribution function, and 3) that the molecules are solid elastic spheres of a certain diameter. The aerodynamic characteristics are calculated by a method which disregards thermal velocities

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Card 1/2

L 11101-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3001111

of the molecules. The distribution of shear impulse and energy along the plate surface is shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure where R is the radius from the center of the plate to a certain point x' , y' in the xyz-coordinate system, and ϕ is the angle between R and the x-axis. Orig. art. has: 8 formulas and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 20Jun62 DATE ACQ: 10Jun63 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: AS NO REF Sov: 003 OTHER: 001

Card2/2

PEREPUKHOV, V.A. (Moskva)

Flow of a highly rarefied gas past a plane plate at a zero angle
of attack. Zhur. vych. mat. i mat. fiz. 3 no.3:581-583 My-Je
'63. (MIRA 16:5)

(Aerodynamics, Hypersonic)

PEREPUKHOV, V.A., (Moskva)

Resistance of a plane plate in a flow of highly rarefied gas. Zhur.
vych.mat.fiz. 1 no.4:680-686 J1-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Drag (Aerodynamics))

L 26L9-66 EWT(1)/EMF(w)/EMF(m)/EMA(d)/FCS(k)/EMA(l) EM

ACC NR: AP5026685

SOURCE CODE: UR/0258/65/005/005/0844/0853

AUTHOR: Perepukhov, V. A. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: On the drag of a flat plate normal to the flow of a highly rarefied gas

SOURCE: Inzhenernyy zhurnal, v. 5, no. 5, 1965, 844-853

TOPIC TAGS: aerodynamic drag, aerodynamics, rarefied gas, rarefied gas flow, accommodation coefficient, collision, collision integral

ABSTRACT: A method is presented for calculating the aerodynamic properties of a flat plate of any given shape at arbitrary values of the accommodation coefficient in a rarefied gas flow. First-time collisions of free-stream and reflected molecules are considered, with the effect of attenuation of the reflected flow on free-stream flow taken into account. The presence of the arbitrary accommodation coefficient means that the velocity of a reflected molecule cannot be neglected at the time of collision with a free-stream molecule, and this leads to a complex collision integral. The method is based on calculating the function of the effect of molecules reflected from an elementary surface upon the aerodynamic characteristics of the other elementary surface. A detailed scheme for computer calculation by means of the Monte Carlo method was developed. The results of numerical calculations of the aerodynamic characteristics of a square plate for various values of the accommoda-

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UDC: 533.6.011.8

50
B

L 2649-66

ACC NR: AP5026685

tion coefficient α_A^* = 1, $1/2$, $1/32$, and $1/128$ are presented as an illustrative example. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 33 formulas, and 3 tables. (AB)

SUB CODE:ME AS/ SUBM DATE: 26JUL64/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 003/ ADD PRESS: 442/

Card 2/2

SOV/94-58-11-8/28

AUTHOR: Perepuskov, V.I.

TITLE: Checking the Operation of Automatic Equipment on
Arc Furnaces (Proverka raboty avtomatiki dugovykh pechey)

PERIODICAL: Promyshlennaya Energetika, 1958, №Nr 11, p 18. (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In setting up and checking amplitidyne type automatic equipment for arc furnaces the regulated source of voltage is usually connected in turn to the voltage and current circuit. This method is rather laborious and accordingly a new procedure is suggested. Auto-transformers that are used on the furnace control panel are employed as current and voltage regulators. The method of doing this is explained and the circuit diagram is given. The instruments on the furnace control panel are used to measure the current and voltage. In this way, secondary current and voltage can be applied simultaneously to the automatic circuit so that a number of different conditions can be tested without making alterations to the circuit. The speed

Card 1/2

SOV/94-58-11-8/28

Checking the Operation of Automatic Equipment on Arc Furnaces

of raising and lowering the electrodes can also be checked and adjusted without reconnecting the test circuit in any way. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Elektroprojekt, Leningrad.

Card 2/2

PEREPUST, L.A.

Role of X-ray examination of the adrenal glands in Itsenko-Cushing syndrome, diencephalic syndrome following the course of Itsenko-Cushing syndrome and adrenocortical syndrome. Probl. endok. i form. 10 no.5:58-61 S-0 '64. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Rentgenologicheskoye otsteleniye (zav. - prof. M.I. Santotskiy) i khirurgicheskoye otsteleniye (zav. - prof. O.V. Nikolayev) Vsesoyuznogo instituta eksperimental'noy endokrinologii (dir. - prof. Ye.A. Vasyukova), Moskva.

DEPPUST, L.A.; KOPE, I.M.; KALININ, A.P.

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L. A. Deppust, M. I. Kope, A. P. Kalinin, - 301-1000000-
M.I. Kope, M. I. Kope, A. P. Kalinin, - 301-1000000-
A.P. Kalinin, M. I. Kope, A. P. Kalinin, - 301-1000000-
A.P. Kalinin, M. I. Kope, A. P. Kalinin, - 301-1000000-

PEREPUST, L.A.; IOFFE, B.M.

Restoration of bone changes in the Itsenko-Cushing disease.
Probl. endok. i germ. 10 no.6:27-34 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Rentgenologicheskoye otdeleniye (zav. - prof. M.I.Santotskiy)
Vsesoyuznogo instituta eksperimental'noy endokrinologii (dir. -
prof. Ye. A. Vasynkova), Moskva.

PEREPUST, L.A.

X-ray diagnosis of pheochromocytomas. Vestn. rentgen. i radiol.
38 no.4:46-51 Jl-Ag'63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz rentgenologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - doktor med. nauk
M.I.Santotskiy) i khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - prof.
O.V. Nikolayev) Vsesoyuznogo instituta eksperimental'noy endo-
krinologii (dir. - prof. Ye.A.Vasyukova).

MIRRA, D.

Proposal for changing and supplementing signs for certain conditions.
p. 335. VAZD MOJLOVNI GLASNIK. (Jugoslovensko ratno
vazduhoplovstvo) Zemun.

Vol. 11, No. 3, May/June 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL), Library of
Congress, Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955

PYADOVVA, A., ryadovoy

Electronic time relay. Voen.vest. 38 no.11:78-80 N '58.
(MIRA 11:12)

(Automatic timers)

PERERVA, I.

Industrial methods in the construction of livestock barns.
Sill', bud.no.6:3-5 8 '55. (MIRA 9:7)

1.Golovnyy inzhener Dnipropetrov'skogo oblastnogo upravleniya
po budivnitstvu v kolgospakh.
(Stables) (Reinforced concrete construction)

PEREVA, Vladimir Mikhaylovich; MANOLE, N.G., red.; ROZHKO, K.M.,
red.-leksikograf

[French-Russian dictionary of motion-picture photography
technique] Frantsuzsko-russkii slovar' po fotokinotekhnike.
Moskva, Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya, 1965. 463 p.
(MIRA 18:6)

KORZH, P.D.; PERERVA, V.Ye.

Spectral method for determining niobium and zirconium in ores, concentrates, and wastes. Zav.lab. 27 no.3:311-312 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Magnitogorskiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut.
(Niobium—Spectra) (Zirconium—Spectra)

PERERVA, V. Ye.
Shevchenko, A.

105

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/6181

Ural'skoye soveshchaniye po spektroskopii. 3d, Sverdlovsk, 1960.
Materialy (Materials of the Third Ural Conference on Spectroscopy) Sverdlovsk, Metallurgizdat, 1962. 197 p. Errata slip
copy) inserted. 3000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Institut fiziki metallov Akademii nauk SSSR.
Komissiya po spektroskopii; and Ural'skiy dom tekhniki VSNTO.

Eds. (Title page): G. P. Skornyakov, A. B. Shayevich, and S. G. Bogomolov; Ed.: Gennadiy Pavlovich Skornyakov; Ed. of Publishing House: M. L. Kryzheva; Tech. Ed.: N. T. Mal'kova.

PURPOSE: The book, a collection of articles, is intended for staff members of spectral analysis laboratories in industry and scientific research organizations, as well as for students of related disciplines and for technologists utilizing analytical results.

COVERAGE: The collection presents theoretical and practical problems of the application of atomic and molecular spectral analysis in controlling the chemical composition of various materials in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, geology, chemical industry, and medicine. The authors express their thanks to G. V. Chentsova for help in preparing the materials for the press. References follow the individual articles.

PERERA, Vilfred

The power of kindness, prosperity, and abundance. Vest. sviazi
22 no.11:30-31 N '62. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Prezident Soyusa pochtovykh rabotnikov, general'nyy sekretar'
Federatsii rabotnikov obshchestvennoy sluzhby TSeylona.

BULGAKOV, B.I.; PERERVA, I.A.

Boiler room with cyclone combustion of mazut by the vortex method.
Ferm. i spirt.prom. 31 no.1:41-43 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. UkrNIIGiproneft' (for Bulgakov). 2. Andrushevskiy spirtozavod
(for Pererva).

S/032/61/0-7/003.013/025
B101/B203

AUTHORS:

Korzh, P. D. and Pererva, V. Ye.

TITLE:

Spectroscopic method of determining niobium and zirconium
in ores, concentrates, and tails

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya laboratoriya. v. 27, no. 3, 1961, 311-312

TEXT: The authors studied ores, concentrates, and tails in the form of
powders of the same size. The concentration range of Nb₂O₅ was 0.01-10%,
that of ZrO₂ was 0.01-12%. The samples were not chemically pretreated.
The ore was mixed with an internal standard (molybdenum oxide) diluted
with carbon powder. Ratio internal standard:ore:carbon = 1:5:1. The
mixture was filled into the crater of a carbon electrode and analyzed in
the a.c. arc. The carbon powder increased the temperature of the elec-
trode, and prevented the fractional transfer of elements into the plasma.
The temperature was also increased by the shape of the electrode: the end
had the form of a cylinder 2.5 mm in diameter, in which there was a 3 mm
deep crater 1 mm in diameter, (wall thickness of the crater 0.2-0.25 mm).

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